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Mr. Banna and the President.

The statement credited to Senator Hanna that he will support President Roosevelt, provided the latter carry out policy of Mr. McKinley, is, to say the least, a peculiar and suggestive one. It seems a little singular that a Republican United States Senator should deem it necessary to give any public assurance that he will support Republican President, and especially when that Senator is the head of the national organization. But Mr. Hanna is reported as making the statement, and doing it in a manner implying a belief on his part that it was facumbent upon him to do so.

The qualification is also worthy of careful note. Mr. Roosevelt must walk in the footsteps of his predecessor if he expects Mr. Hanna's support. It would not be straining the meaning of words to construe this as a threat. It is hardly to be supposed that a man of Mr. Roosevelt's independence of character will do everything just as Mr. McKinley would have done it. Safely we may conclude that the President will do some things that his predecessor would not have done at ail. Just how far these differences may constitute a departure from Mr. McKinley's policy we do not know, nor can we

tell how Mr. Hanna will regard them. It seems morally certain that the personat relations between the Ohio Senator and President Roosevelt will not be so close as were those between the Senator and President McKinley. To what extent Mr. Hanna will regard his own personal status, and the measures which he especially favors (and in which he had the sympathy of Mr. McKinley), as constituting a part of the late President's policy, remains to be seen.

American Indecorum.

In view of the terrible affliction to which the Government and people of the United States were subjected in the point perfectly clear. In a late issue assassination of the much loved President McKinley, the press and public kind and sympathetic in their comments upon the tragedy and the national grief. Nearly all that has been said and written has been at a long distance, but we have one exception to the rule in mind.

Mr. Moberly Bell, manager of the "London Times" was in Washington on the day of the state funeral, and cabled his impressions regarding that event to his journal. An extract from his despatch is worth reading by the citizens of this District, who should take careful note that it evidently was written with a most careful desire to say the best and pleasantest things of us that the author could, notwithstanding the amazement under which, obviously, he was taboring. Among other things. Mr. Bell wrote the following:

"A recent book calls the United States the "A recent book calls the United States the land of contrasts." I have never fully appreciated the appropriateness of the title until to-thy. The feeling throughout the country at the death of Persident McKinley I believe to be general and intense. The progress of the late President's remains from Buffalo to Washington was accompanied by signs of impassioned respect and affection. The crowds at the stations met the train singing Nearer, My God, to Thee, which seems an appropriate sort of national McKinley authent. I am convinced that the feeling of respect was sincere and universal. My first impression of the town was that it was en fels, everywhere the crowds in the gayest costumes of many celoses making for the Capitol. They were criterly and decorous, but still they were distinctly mot mournful. I notileed in the Rotunda the same striking peculiarity of absence of mournthe same striking peculiarity of absence of mourning or any sense of the seriousness of the cere-roonial. The ladies were mainly dressed in green

It is to his credit that Mr. Bell was too courteous to mention the outbreak | mutuality. On the other hand, as The at the Capitol, when a wild mob charged the police lines and crushed women and children in a riotous desire to break into the Rotunda and see the body of the dead President. things he does say in a kindly, apologetic spirit, and they ought to make us ashamed of ourselves. The city on that solemn occasion, but for a few buildings which were decently draped goes further and says, "Admit all of in mourning, indeed, was en fete. Hardly anybody in the community, unconnected with the function in an official capacity, appeared to have the least idea that the mourning of a nation should be recognized by the wearing of any personal mourning apparel. The en in the crowds that lined the route of the cortege, or later were rushed through the Rotunda, for the most part were clad in gala attire of many

bright colors. The tale of our offending does not stop here. In the funeral procession within earshot of the escort surrounding the hearse a band of fifers and drummers were playing a quickstep, and the left battalion of the District brigade marched with colors flying And it is humiliating to say so, but it is true, that when the hearse passed by, hardly one head in fifty was uncovered in respect and reverence.

We do not mean to say that the peo ple of Washington were not sincerely grieved at the death of President Mc-Kinley, or that they were not impressed by the awfulness of the calamity which had overtaken the country. But, as Mr. Bell justly remarks, this is "a nation of contrasts," and he has called

our attention to one of the most shocking of them-the contrast between the respect really felt for the dead Chief Magistrate's memory and the slight respect shown outwardly on the occasion of his funeral.

Russian and British Finances.

The belief is gaining ground that the main purpose of the Czar's recent visit to France, and his effusive references to the alliance between his own Government and that of the French Republic, was to lay the foundation for a new Russian loan. If this is true, It seems as if he should have made a special effort to visit Paris, the monetary centre of the country, and where such a loan would have to be floated, But it is possible that the full moral effect was obtained without his going there, and doubtless the reasons which impelled him to remain away from the French capital were deemed to be good

If this imperial tourney was undertaken with the idea of rendering it easier for Russia to borrow money in France, it naturally gives rise to conjectures as to what Russia wants of the money. It is not strange that she does want it, for of late years her borrowings have been very heavy; but the take such a course in order to get it. There is no suggestion that the great Northern Empire desires to accumulate a fund for war purposes. On the contrary, at this juncture the foreign policy of the country is believed to be more than usually pacific, aithough no star witnesses on whom the Department Northern Empire desires to accumulate roubles. If these surmises are correct we may expect soon to hear of a new Russian loan being floated in Paris.

There is also a strong probability that the British Government will be forced to borrow a considerable sum at an early day, and there is no mystery as to what this money will be wanted for. It will be to end the Boer war exam. If both of these Governments again. If both of these Governments borrow as anticipated, it may materially affect the world's leading money markets. Naturally it will create some stringer.cy, until the money begins to flow back into the channels of trade. In the case of England this would be stiff breeze off Sandy Hook. Should it almost immediately the case; but if so happen there ought to be a race worth Russia borrows merely to strengthen her gold reserves, it may mean the locking up of a large sum of money for could not be otherwise than unfavortion, which, even now, is none too satisfactory.

Reciprocity and Free Trade.

The "New York Tribune" labors strenuously to overthrow the Democratic contention that reciprocity is a step in the direction of free trade. As est copper producer in the world, is built step in the direction of free trade. As is usually the case with those endeavoring to maintain an untenable proposition, our New York contemporary osition, our New York contemporary to the city a sliding movement of the ground has been noticed. Not is only able to make a plausible showing by confusing the issue, and laying Butte, as it was deemed merely a surface undue stress upon mere names. A movement, Now a report is sent out that giance at its reasoning will make this the Neversweat Mine, one of the Anapoint perfectly clear. In a late issue conda group, has been obliged to shut that paper says:

"Reciprocity is obviously in the very nature of the case a development of protection and not of free trade. It existence is possible only under a protective evatem. It is entirely impossible under a protective evatem. It is entirely impossible under free trade. Reciprocity is a system of give and take, of do ut des. But you cannot hope to take something unless you give amounting in return, and you cannot give anything unless you have something to give. The nation which has already given away or thrown away all it had can give nothing, for it has nothing left to give. Now, in trade, the things to be given are commercial advantages and privileges, expressed in tariff reduction. If a nation has a tariff system it can seek and expect to get favors or advantages from another by effecting tariff reduction to that one in return. But if it has no tariff, if it is practicing free trade, it has no tariff, if it is practicing free trade, it has no tariff, if it is practicing free trade, it has no tariff, if it is practicing free trade, it has no tariff, if it is practicing free trade, it has no tariff, if it is practicing free trade, it has no tariff, if it is practicing free trade, it has no tariff, if it is practicing free trade, it has no tariff, if it is practicing free trade, it has no tariff, if it is practicing free trade, it has no tariff, if it is practicing free trade, it has no tariff, if it is gracticing free trade, it has no tariff, if it is gracticing free trade, it has no tariff, if it is gracticing free trade, it has no tariff, if it is gracticing free trade, it has no tariff, if it is gracticing free trade, it has no tariff, if it is gracticing free trade, it has no tariff, if it is gracticing free trade, it has no tariff, if it is gracticing free trade, it has no tariff, if it is gracticing free trade, it has no tariff, if it is gracticing free trade, it has no tariff, if it is gracticing free trade, it has no tariff, if it is practicing free trade, it has no tariff, if it is practicing free trade, it ha

In the foregoing excerpt we have a series of statements which, while tendtime, when taken together, fully sustain the Democratic claim.

It is true that reciprocity, technically considered, is a development of protection and that its existence is possible only under a protective system. It mean, in words the import of which it is impossible to mistake. If freer trade medical men. between nations is not a step toward | Dr. Handley Moule, profess a step?

But giving the word "reciprocity" the full, broad significance of mutuality, it is not true that it cannot exist under free trade. On the contrary, free trade between two countries is reciprocity in the most complete sense. Of course, when there is free trade between two countries they would never think of negotiating a reciprocity treaty with each other, for there is already perfect mutuality. On the other hand, as The Times has repeatedly stated, reciprocity is free trade as far as it goes. If the United States says to Germany, "Admit certain American goods, duty free, and we will do the same by certain of your goods," and the proposal is accepted, that most assuredly would be free trade between the two countries in those goods. If the United States our goods without duty and we will treat yours in the same way," that proposal, if agreed to, would make trade between Germany and the United States absolutely free. In the face of so obvious a fact, what becomes of the argument that reciprocity is a principle of protection in contradistinction to

free trade? It is the existence of a protective policy that makes reciprocity treaties necessary, and in that sense it may be conceded that the treaties negotiated by Mr. McKinley's Administration were a "development of protection," to use the words of the "Tribune," But the word

on. That is, we must be in position to offer something in exchange for the conessions made to us. According to this view we must first entrench ourselves behind a tariff wall, which entirely excludes foreign goods from the American market. Then we are in position to take down the wall a little at a time removing a stone here and there, in return for concessions made to us by other countries. The veriest tyro in political economy ought to be able to see that the more the wall is lowered, or the more gaps there are made in it,

the nearer we are to free trade. It signifies nothing, so far as this point is concerned, to argue, as the "Tribune" does, that under reciprocity we get something in exchange for something. That would be equally true if all the world were on a free trade basis. Each nation would get an equivalent for what it gave, and give an equivalent for what it received. The simple fact is that each reciprocity treaty means a longer free list, or lower rates of duties on certain things. And this is why a score or so of such treaties failed of ratification in a Republican Senate after having been negotiated by a Republican President.

One point of importance was developed question is why she wants or needs at yesterday's session of the Court of En-it so badly as to induce the Czar to take such a course in order to get it. orders of the Department and to remain at Cientuegos, was produced and admitted one can tell how quickly it might be changed. The intimations are that the miral Schley, the "prosecution," and Capmoney is needed to buttress the gold standard, the stability of which has standard, the stability of which has tage in the eves of the country. The been somewhat threatened of late by heavy losses of gold from the Empire.

It is also said that the country is Navy Department, since they cannot bethreatened with famine conditions, lieve that President Roosevelt will longer which may call for expenditures permit proceedings before a Court of Enamounting to hundreds of millions of quiry to be conducted as if they were beof felony.

Our despatches inform us that New York hotels are filled with yachtsmen success, and the consensus of expert opin-ion seems to be that his confidence is not without reason. The first event in the seeing.

Today the Presidential family are in residence at the White House, and the an indefinite time. The effect of this Executive Mansion will again take on the able to the European business situa- is too modest, indeed, to be the official restdence of our Presidents. The chief of great State who has not a spare bedroom to assign to a family friend or distinguished visitor cannot be accused of living in palatial magnificence

The city of Butte, the great copper camp of Montana, and in fact the greatmuch attention has been paid to it in down because of a silde that has dis-placed the engine foundations and the

training that would make them thoroughly efficient. The plan seems worthy of a trial anyway. If we are to have a navy ing to belog the issue, at the same we must have sailors in sufficient number to man the ships.

PERSONAL.

The will of George N. Kennedy, ex-jus is not, however, a question of how the lice of the Supreme Court of Maryland, reciprocity now under discussion was developed, the point is, what does it mean? It certainly means freer trade

between the two countries entering A bust of Dr. G. Armauer Hanson, the into such a treaty. This is what the discoverer of the leprosy bacillus, was unlate President McKinley declared it to veiled recently by Prof. Visdai in the gar-

free trade, what would constitute such ology at the University of Cambridge, who succeeds the late Bishop Westcott in But giving the word "reciprocity" the the bishopric of Durham, England, is one

Lieut. Louis Hamilton, of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, who com-Buffalo city hall and on the train which took President McKinley's body to Wash-ington, is a great-grandson of Alexander Hamilton.

Richard Bell, who represents half a million railroad men in the British Parlia ment, is the first railway guard to enter the house. He won great favor during the late strike on the Northeastern and the Taff Vale Railway.

A Swedish genealogist says that the late explorer Nordenskjold had among his anestors several crowned heads. His grand cestors several crowned heads. His grand-father, great-grandfather and three pre-ceding ancestors were prominent in the army, while the royal relationship was brought into the family through his mother. Nausen also is accused of hav-ing a drop of royal blood in his veins.

Apparently the proverb about closing the stable door after the borse has bee stolen is fully appreciated by the Mayor of Buenos Ayrea, South America. He has issued an order that no city employe who handles public money can attend the races.

Father Aloysius Wiever, a Franciscan priest, who died at the Santa Barbara Mission, in Southern California, on the words of the "Tribune." But the word "development" does not accurately express the idea. The reciprocity of President McKinley was an admission that protection had been carried too far, and that there must be a modification of the policy in the direction of free trade. To say that the free admission of more articles at American ports is protective rather than free trade in principle is too absurd for serious consideration.

The "Tribune" sees nothing in the question of reciprocity, except the single point that in negotiating such a treaty we must have something to trade.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

It is little wonder that the youthful Prince Chun was impressed by his sur-roundings when the Kaiser received him in the mussel shell saloon of the new palace at Potsdam

The apartment in which the audience took place is one of the finest and at the same time one of the most curious in Europe. Entirely inlaid with polished shells and precious stones, the whole vast saloon shimmered like crystal, while myrlads of specks of varied colored lights dart out from wall and celling. To one unaccustomed to and unexpecting such a display the effect must have been al-

nost bewildering. The whole interior of the new palace is embellished in equally magnificent style.

embellished in equally magnificent style. It is new in name only, the building having been commenced so long ago as 173 and finished six years later. The total cost was £45,000. The frontage extends for a distance of 400 feet and the apartments number about 230.

Besides being decorated and furnished in superb fashion, the rooms are full of priceless art treasures, collected for the most part by Frederick the Great. The paintings include examples by Rubens, Titian, Tintoretto, and other masters. The Grangery, which is also mentioned in connection with Prince Chun's visit, is a fine building fronted by a number of remarkably lifelike statues. Malachite, as well as other costly material, appears in the exquisite ornamentation of the rooms. Another beautiful object which Prince Chun no doubt observed is the great fountain in the park, which flings volumes of water to a height of over 100 feet.

An important murder trial, involving a

An important murder trial, involving a double crime committed eight years ago. arouses the utmost interest throughout Italy, is now in progress at the Bologna assizes. Four out of the five accused are interesting types of Sicilians, but the other one, on the contrary, is a former member of Parliament and a manager of financial establishments. He is rich and has the reputation of having exercised for many years past a great influence in Italian Parliamentary politics.
Il Commerdatore Palizzio is a Sicilian and he is charged with having planned and ordered the murders of the land-

which, it is alleged, were committed by the other four accused, more than one of Miceli was killed in July, 1892, near Palermo, by two shots. Notarbartolo, when traveling in Sicily in February, 1893, was traveling in Sicily in February, 1833, was thrown out of a train and crushed to death. Several persons were arrested at the time, but were soon released on the ground that such poor and obscure men were unlikely to have had any interest in the tragedy. Notarbartolo was a very important gentleman, a director of a Sicilian bank, a serupulously honest citizen—in fine, one of the noblest Sicilian

owner Miceli and Baron Notarbartolo.

figures.

Palizzio was charged by public opinion with being the author of the crime, so far Palizzio was charged by public opinion with being the author of the crime, so far as instigation was concerned, and the magistrates at last took the bold course of ordering his arrest. It is alleged that the accused saw in Notarbartolo an insurmountable obstacle to his speculation with money belonging to the Sicilian bank, and it is charged also that he used his influence as a deputy to cover a great deal of dishonest work.

There are 600 witnesses in the case and many lawyers have been retained. It is expected that the trial will last over three months.

The publication of the will of the German Empress Frederick, with the state-ment that her property consisted almost wholly of her English dowry, recalls how rapidly the British royal allowances have fallen of late. The Duke of Sage-Coburg's death in July last year put an end to an allowance of \$50,000 a year; the death of Queen Victoria released \$180,000 paid to to the children of the Prince of Wales and to be paid till six months after her Majesty's death. The death of Empress Frederick terminates an annuity of \$40,000.

A masterplece of the silversmith's art is the beautiful centreplece epergne which Kaiser Wilhelm has recently presented to his uncle. King Edward VII. The versatile Emperor, who is a jack of all trades and master of meny, designed the ornament himself and it was executed by Herr Otto Robloff, a master at the Berlin School of Arts and Crafts. The epergne School of Arts and Crafts. The epergne was presented to the British ruler during his Majesty's recent visit in Germany, where he a tended the funeral of his sister, the ex-Empress Frederick. It is over three feet high and its principal materials are silver and bronze. Magnificent chased and embossed work is evinced in all its parts. Around the middle of the centreplece is the inscription in large letters: "Emperor Wilhelm II to King Edward VII."

The Russian soldier's diet is largely vegetarian. Favorite dinner dishes include "stche"-a cabbage soup-potatoes, pens, beans, macaroni and various kinds of porridges, eaten with enions and lard. Only half a pound of ment is allowed each man daily, and the Russian pound is 10 per cent less than in this country. Mush-rooms are consumed in great quantities when in season. Three pounds of black-rye bread are included in the daily rations, and if any is left over the men are at liberty to sell the remains. As the coldier's bread is very nourishing and purer than the ordinary baker's, the extra rations sell well. In the way of drink, beer is too great a luxury for him, so he enches his thirst with "qvas," a cheap ubstitute made from fermented black bread. On high days the soldiers are regaled with vodici, often at their officers

galed with vodid, often at their officers' expense.

Their games are of the most primitive character. Their greatest pleasures are singing, dancing and playing on the "garmonika," a musical instrument like a concertina, or on the "ballalialka," a national musical instrument something like a banjo, which will keep them amused for hours. Singing, however, is the soldier's greatest pleasure, and chorus singing is a great feature in the Russian army's accomplishments. The number of songs an ordinary soldier knows is beyond belief. Singing is encouraged by the officers, and the men with the best voices officers, and the men with the best voices are especially rewarded. Among illiterate people the singer will always be able to exert a great influence. One has only to see a Russian regiment on the march to understand what moral power the singers can give the seldlers.

According to the latest returns for 1901 the statistics of the Russian army are is follows, on peace footing: Infants. ond belief. Singing is encouraged by the ficers, and the men with the best voice

rding to the latest returns for 1901 attistics of the Russian army are ows, on peace footing: Infantry, 900 ions of foot, or 450,000 bayonets; y, 59 regiments, or 1,000 sabres; ar-, 400 batteries, or 1,700 guns; Cos-25,000 men and 108 cannon. The sacks, 25,000 men and 108 cannon. The general total on peace footing including those not in the ranks, garrison troops and local reserve forces, amounts to 360,-900 men, with 350,000 horses. On a war footing, including the reserves, the sol-dlers of the Czar amount to 3,500,000 men and 500,000 horses.

In consequence of an inspection recently made of the trophies deposited in the Riddarholm Church at Stockholm, Sween, a conservative Christiania newspaper, the "Aftenposten," suggests that the historical origin of these trophies, as far as possible, be verified. If, in so doing, it chould be found that the collection-as has een insisted-includes Norwegian standards not captured in war but improperly arried away, an opportunity of restor ng such colors to Norway is now at hand and should not be neglected. On two oc asions in the past Norwegian military flags have been appropriated by the Swedes and taken to Stockholm. In 1814, pending the negotiation between Bernalotte and the provisional Government of Norway, which resulted in the present

A NEW WHITE HOUSE.

The Executive Mansion in Washington, for years overcrowded by its miscellaneous uses, is more than ever inadequate to house the largest Presidential family to house the largest Presidential family ever taken to the Capital. Though a splendid and stately mansion, its rooms are spacious rather than numerous, and so much of it is used by clerks, copyists essengers, and other minor officials that inless some remedy can be devised the home life of the Roosevelts must be inter-rupted, the family broken up, and part of its members lodged elsewhere. To meet

are proposed: 1. A new White House,
2. An addition to the present mansion.

2 The restoration of the mansion to its ntended use as an official residence and the erection in the grounds near by of an mobtrusive office building for the clerks.

4. The use of the White House as the President's office merely, housing his fum-

The first alternative is impossible, the ourth scarcely better. The White House is inwoven with the history of the country, with the life of the Republic. Every President except Washington has lived in it; marriage and birth and death, war vigils and peaceful feasis nave filled every nook and corner with memories great and touching, pitiful or proud. It must be retained, and retained as a residence. If Congress decides upon its enlargement a careful plan has been prepared which preserves its beauty and respects its history while adding harmoniously to its space. Conservative action to leave the White House untouched and provide business offices near by might for sentimental reasons be decided upon.—New York World.

There is no difference of instructed and s inwoven with the history of the coun

There is no difference of instructed and impartial opinion as to the inadequacy of the residential accommodation with which he residential accommodation with the Chief Magistrate of this great Republic is now provided. The White House has long ceased to correspond with the dignity and importance of the Presidential of-fice. It was all right when this nation side. It was all right when this nation was small and poor and feeble. It is not all right now that the United States has grown to be one of the richest and most populous among the nations of the world. It is not proposed and it is not desirable that the historic mansion should suffer a transformation into something new and strange. It is an interesting and precious monument of the past, which should be preserved for future generations in all its integrity. But it ought to be reserved exclusively for official uses. It should cease to be a residence. A new house for the President ought to be erected within the extensive grounds in its immediate vicinity to the end that he may be enabled to live as becomes his position and that he may be assured the privacy which is essential to the home and of which under existing conditions he is to a considerable extent deprived.

It is known that this is a subject upon which President Roosevelt entertains some positive opinions. It is not unlikely that the building of a new and modern White House will be one of the features of his term.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Mr. Roosevelt will be the first occupant was small and poor and feeble. It is not

Mr. Roosevelt will be the first occupant of the White House in many years to have a family which will tax the accommodations of the modest mansion the Government has set apart for its Presiients, and this fact will no doubt revive dents, and this fact will no doubt revive the project of building a new home for the nation's Executives. The idea of building a residence apart from the busi-ness office of the President has grown in favor recently, and to many is preferable to the plan of altering the present White House, the historic associations of which have probably been instrumental in pre-serving it from the designs of architects and the implements of artisans.—Balti-more Herald.

An addition to the White House has been proposed many times, but never before for the reason suggested by the advent of the Roosevelt family-the large and interesting number of children ranging from stalwart youths and fair maid-ens down to babes in arms. If this situa-tion does not bring about an enlarge-ment of the Executive Mansion nothing will,—Chicago Chronicle.

of all ages and sizes, will break the White House record. All the Presidents, but Buchanan, have been married men, but not all have had children, in this number being included Washington, Madison, Jackson, and Polk. The only children at the White House during the first seventy years of the Government were grandchildren or relatives still further removed. The elder Harrison was the father of ten and Tyler of fourteen children, but in Harrison's case those who survived him were grown when he became President. The same is true of Tyler's children by his first wife, and the seven by-his accord wife were born after he left the White House, Lincoin took three boys to the White House, and Grant and Garfield, and Cleveland—during his second term—had children. But the new President breaks the record. If ever there is to be an addition built on the White House, now would seem to be the time.—Des Moines Leader.

The country will have to build a larger White House or elect Presidents with small families.—Baltimore World.

POLITICAL COMMENT.

How would it do to make associating with anarchists a crime? Such a law exists in the case of other offensive characters. Why not brand them as outlaws?—Indianapolis News.

President McKinley voiced a liberal commercial policy and President Roosevelt has endorsed it. But will the Senate ratify it? The Senate is a difficult body. Its record on this issue is not encour Its record on this issue is not encouraging. It has shown itself hitherto impervious to argument and has treated all efforts at reciprocity with contempt. The hidebound protectionists held full sway in the upper chamber under the McKinley regime. It remains to be seen whether they dare persist in an obstructive trade policy repudiated by two Presidents, the dead and the living, denounced by the people, and a menace to the further expansion of American commerce.—Portland Argus.

If the official naval chart of the naval battle of Santiago is inaccurate and all the experts knew it to be inaccurate when t was drawn, what was the use of print-ing it at all?—New York World.

Admiral Howison does not appear to nave been entirely convinced by his own estimony.-Chicago Tribune.

The sharp dispute between Senators Ciliman and McLaurin of South Caroina has been in a state of subsidence for several weeks. It is satisfying to know, however, that there is a good deal of un-linished business in reserve for finished business in reserve for a time when things get duil.-Cincinnati En-

The memorial address of William !

Bryan was especially marked by evidences of deep sincerity, strong emotion and good taste. The words of Mr. Bry. were in remarkable contrast with the narrow spirit of the few partisans who left the hall because a Republican had not been selected to make the address.—Philadelphia Record. The chief quality of anarchism is its cowardliness. It strikes in the dark. Like a wild animal, it pounces on its vic-

tim at the most unprepared moment. And

tim at the most imprepared moment. Such yet it pretends to live on a higher level than the rest of us and to seek the ideal society and government. It has, however, forgotten all about honorable methods, and, therefore, deserves the contempt in which it is held.—New York Herald. In the most matter of fact way announcement is made that a cable to Hawaii will be laid forthwith, and that will be extended to the Philippines as

CORBIN ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Discusses Civil and Military Condi-

tions in the Orient. After a tour of inspection of military posts in the Philippine Islands extending over a period of three months, Adjutant General Corbin yesterday morning reposts in the Philippine islands extending over a period of three months, Adjutant General Corbin yesterday morning returned to Washington and resumed his duties at the War Department. He visted the archipelago under orders from the Secretary of War to make a thorough inspection of the military posts, the properties of the military authorities, and to study the military conditions. The object in view is a reorganization of the laying his views theroughly understone.

Adjutant General Corbin traveled lic occasions or when he is attended by throughout the entire island of Luzon and large growds. He thinks that during railvisited the principal points occupied by road journeys and other outings, when the troops. He also visited the British there is the slightest possibility of acgarrison at Shanghai and obtained considerable valuable information from a
comparative study of American and
English military. Speaking of the results
of his trip yesterday Adjutant General
Corbin said:

The elightest possibility of accident or crime, the utmost precautions
dictated by prudence and common sense
should be observed, as they always have
been, and he thinks that the President
himself should be exceedingly wary about
exposing himself to the risk of

"It certainly was gratifying to hear or injury, hem speak of our soldiers. They all con- Notwithstanding President Rooseveit's them speak of our soldiers. They all conceded the superiority of the American sol-dier over those of any other country. They praised his physique and his superior intelligence. I, myself, was greatly surprised to find our soldiers in the Philippines in such excellent health. I think I saw but two officers who were suffer-I saw but two officers who were suffer-ing from the effects of the climate. Our men are not only in good health, but are also in good spirits and everybody is par-we are sure of that. But he is more than deularly hopeful of great things in the Philippines in the future. It will take exactly belong to himself. It is vastly Thee millennium will not come in a few days. It is going to come to the Fili-

years. "It is to the rising generation that we will look for results. Throughout the archipelago the natives are anxious to learn English. Young manhood is rapidly learning our ways and customs. They evince the greatest aptitude and it is not necessary to urge them to go to the schools. Now when this generation which is studying at the public schools of the island reaches manhood, as they do at an informal conferences that took place at early age in the Philippines, they will be Canton last week, on the train going and

"They are still susceptible to the pleadings of the man who will periodically appear for the purposes of disorder and rebellion. They are not so conditioned that they will recognize the errors of his teachings at a state of the conditions." teachings at a giance. They have no newspapers to warn them of his danger-ous character. Why, in the whole of the Orient there is not as much news pub-lished in one day as there is right here in Washington. There are a few news-papers in Manila trying to forge ahead out they will encounter difficulties and it will be some time before the people way back in the interior can be reached in that way.

"General Chaffee and Judge Taft are doing a great work in bringing about reconstruction. There will be a great change in the next year from military government to civil. Already this change has begun. The military no longer gov erns a territory and it is no longer needed as a force. I am of the opinion that within another year the military force can be reduced to about 25,000 men and they will be needed only for their moral effect

"The people of the Philippines have had nothing in the past but government by force. They are now in a condition to appreciate a more liberal form of government and our army will soon convince the brigands and robbers of the moun-The Roosevelt family, with six children tains that their day is over. Conditions of all ages and sizes, will break the White House record. All the Presidents, but State of Maryland. I went everywhere

"Our present plan contemplates a rapid consolidation of military branches of work," he remarked, "Quartermaster General Ludington, Commissary General Weston, and Surgeon General Sternberg were in the Philippines, and they made careful observation of the workings of their respective departments. General Sternberg decided that the number of hospitals could easily be reduced from seven to two. General Weston determined upon a consolidation of the commissary depots. Quartermaster General Ludington has completed plans for consolidating the quartermaster depots at Manila instead of at different points in the island.
"Then, we have made a change in the organization of the military force. Heretofore it has been organized into military departments, but while in Manila, General Chaffee and I cabled Secretary Root and received authority for the adoption of a brigade system by which the force is divided into seven brigades, each under command of a brigadier general, with full authority to control military matters within the jurisdiction occupied by troops of his brigade. General Chaffee is also in favor of quartering a brigade at Manila."

"How about a reduction in the number

of his brigade. Genral Challee is also in favor of quartering a brigade at Mania."

"How about a reduction in the number of garrisons?" General Corbin was asked. "That is another matter which was taken up. The reduction of garrisons really depends upon our ability to provide quarters for the troops, and that is now the burning question," he replied. "General Ludington is completing arrangements for the construction of garrisons and when they are all completed I think that we will not need more than half a dozen garrisons in Luzon. We are occupying quarters now at about 300 different points, simply because we have not quarters for our men in the principal cities. We are occupying churches and convents and public buildings. The church people want their property for worship and for schools and we must give them up. We cannot quarter our men permanently in tents because the life of canvas in that country is very short and besides the rainy weather makes it unhealthful for the men to live in tents.

"It will cost about \$00,000 or \$700,000 to provide quarters for the permanent military force and this work will commence we bout delay. They will be constructed of Oregon pine and not of native timber. The reason for this is that the native timber of the men to live had been and and really as a costly than pine shipped from this

reason for this is that the native tim-s valuable hard wood and really e costly than pine shipped from this stry."

A BRITISH REBUKE. We do not pretend to know who writes

Lord Kitchener's" despatches, Whould be sorry to think he was responsi ble for the egregiously brutal phrasing of the last weekly butcher's bill. The bi ness of killing, wounding and capturing ne's fellow men is degrading enough without the use of terms which suggest the atmosphere of the shooting lodge. Lord Kitchener, it appears, claims 681 Boers as his "total bag." "Is thy servant a partridge upon the hills?" was th question which a certain David put to King Saul. Are we really hunting a na-tion of brave men, fighting to preserve tion of brave men, fighting to preserve their country's independence, in the spirit with which we pursue grouse and hares? Much earlier in this war a certain cavalry officer wrote to the "Times" a description of the conduct of his men at Elandshaugte. They charged a fleeing commande and ran through numbers of men who were calling for quarter with their lances. This "pig sticking," the officer added, was excellent sport. Nothing could illustrate better than the use of these two words the demoralization that comes to the victor in any war in which his forces have outnumbered those of the practice of editing despatches in London, but we should not have blamed the War Office if it had substituted a less of feasive word for Lord Kitchener's "bag". dotte and the provisional Government of Norway, which resulted in the present tunion between the two countries on terms of perfect equality, it was agreed that the Norwegians, as a piedge of their sincerity, were to exacuate the important fortress Fredrikosten, which was to be temporatily occupied by the Swedish troops. Though this was a voluntary act of an unconquered nation the Swedish troops. Though this was a voluntary act of an unconquered nation the Swedish troops and the sequent occasion when Bernadotte, in an endeavor to intimidate the Norwegian military flags found within its walls. On a subsequent occasion when Bernadotte, in an endeavor to intimidate the Norwegian at Etterstad, the Swedish troops at Etters

NO PROTECTION EFFICIENT.

Numerous Opportunities Afforded

President Roosevelt has been criticised

object in view is a reorganization of the having his views thoroughly understood on a permanent and economical He thinks that guards are necessary about the person of the President on pub-

personal views, the general opinion of the people of the United States seems to be well expressed in a letter from Frederick Remington, Mr. Roose friend, wherein he says:

"The new President should be pers ally protected against attempts on his life. a man now-he is an idea, and he doesn't

"I fully realize that the idea that he can't take care of himself is irksome to him and the thought of guards oppresses. Yet we must demand it of him. We have only lately seen that, no matter how brave, how democratic, how true a President of this Republic may be, he is not immune from the attacks of political body

This is the way the Cabinet officers and other friends of both McKinley and Roosevelt talked during the many little islard reaches manhood, as they do at an early age in the Philippines, they will be canton last week, on the train going and coming. After one of these conferences, will make good citizens. This is not going to be done, however, without some difficulties. You must not lose sight of the past surroundings of the people.

"They are still assecutible to the plant." was more intimately connected with the dead President in public and private life since he became President than any other man, told a most interesting story on the way back from Canton concernguards, and the unwritten incidents of

"In the first place," said this official, "Mr. McKinley was possessed of the very highest sort of personal bravery, for while he fully realized the danger from cranks and anarchists, he would take no precautions himself nor would be always carry out the instructions of those who watched over him. He always said he

watched over him. He always said he preferred to take the risk of death and enjoy the freedom that God gave him.

"During the past summer the President's friends were especially watchful, and they had reason to be. The warpings of assassination, numerous as they always were, came thick and fast. Every mail was burdened with them. Secretary Cortelyou, who was made desperately anxious by the ominous missives arriving in every post, turned them all over to the Secret Service Bureau and became more

than ever watchful and wary.
"Finally came the fatal trip to Buffalo, and simultaneously with the announce-ment of the plans the warnings of assassination redoubled. On the night of the day when the President and Mrs. Mc-Kinley arrived at Buffalo, they drove to the exposition grounds to view the fire-works, and Secretary Cortelyou and Mr. Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, who was the only Cabinet officer present, became very apprehensive, owing to the great number and foreboding nature of the warnings. They did not like the looks of

the great crowds and had a singular pre-sentment that there might be trouble. "Secretary Cortelyou sent for the expo sition efficials, including the chief of police, and, expressing his fears, urged begun.

Our present plan contemplates a rapid consolidation of military branches of work, he remarked, Quartermaster General Ludington.

authorftles gave the warmest assurance that every possible thing had been done to that could be done to make certain that mo harm could come to the President. Still Cortelyou and Mr. Wilson were troubled in their minds.

"Mr. McKinley, Secretary Cortelyou, President Milburn and everybody who has knowledge of the fact was absolutely positive that every possible precaution had been taken and that no human agency could have stopped the assassin's builet. If he had not shot when he did he could have exached his victim another time. He could have shot him when he walked along about the streets, in the neighborhood of the Milburn residence, at an earlier hour of the day, or when he rode at night through the vast crowds in the exposition grounds. No; it was as Mr. McKinley said himself, an easy thing to do if the man lived who wanted to do it. There were three Secret Service agents with the President when he was shot—Foster, Ireland and Gallagher. These men failed in their task because success was impossible. The reception began late in the day, when almost everybody who do if the man lived who wanted to do it.

There were three Secret Service agents with the President when he was shotFoster, Ireland and Gallagher. These men failed in their task because success was impossible. The reception began late in the day, when almost everybody who approached to shake the President's hand carried a package of some sort, a basket or package or souvenir. Many would suddenly wipe their hands before offering them to the President, and thus it was that no especial notice was taken of the fact that the innocent looking young assussin had a handkerchief wound about his wrist like so many of the others."

McKinley was killed in spite of guards, and the lesson of the tragic event is that anarchy must be suppressed if our Presidents are to live during their terms of office. In the meantime, it cannot be denied that President Roosevelt's best protection is himself.

OUR PRESIDENTS.

The North has had sixteen Presidents and the South nine. The executive office has been occupied by Northern men a few days less than sixty-three years, and by Southern men a few days over fiftythree years. This is based on the sup position that Roosevelt will fill out his present term.

Only two of the Southern States have furnished Presidents-Virginia and Ten-nessee. Of the Northern Presidents, three have come from the New England States, six from the Middle States and seven from what is now called the Middle West. No President has ever been elected from the territory west of the Mississippi

from the territory west of the Mississippi River, and only two men have been nom-inated by the great political parties from that territory—Fremout, from Missouri, by the Republicans, in 1896, and Bryan, of Nebraska, by the Democrats, in 1896 and 1900.
Divided politically, nine Democrats, two Federalists, four Whigs and eight Re-publicans have occupied the Presidential office. In the above I do not include Washington, the first President It is un-just to sadign the first and only real non-just to sadign the first and only real nonjust to easign the first and only real non-partisan President of the country to any political party.—Galveston News.

CURRYING PAVOR.

The freedom with which officers of the may array themselves against Adn Schiey and seek to make a record as critice of his every move from the time when he took command of the flying squadron until the last of the Spanish ships was driven ashore is explained by the fact that departmental influence is known to favor that sort of thing.

Many a man in the naval service or in

the Marine Corps holds an agreeable assignment new or expects to held one here-after as a result of just such partisan-

after as a result of lost such parts.

The evidence against Schley thus far covers circumstances and conditions wherein he was not free to act as Sampson was later on, as will presently appear. It is interesting, however, as showing how many officers there are who, in the hope of currying favor with the department, do not healtate to cast reproach upon a man whom they should be taught to emulate.—Chicago Chronicle.